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Announcements

NOTE: Copies of all Orders referred to in the "Board of Trade Journal" can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

IMPORT LICENSING

AMENDMENT OF EIRE OPEN GENERAL LICENCE

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 141

The Board of Trade announce that the following additions have been made to the classes of goods requiring separate licences when imported from Eire with effect from 20 September 1941 :—

Infants' wear manufactured wholly or mainly of cotton, wool, linen, silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof.

Forms of application for import licences may be obtained from the Import Licensing Department, 1-6 Tavistock Square, W.C.1, or from the offices of Collectors of Customs and Excise. Applications should be addressed to the Import Licensing Department at the address shown above.

REVOCATION OF OPEN GENERAL LICENCE

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS No. 142

The Board of Trade announce that the Open General Licence permitting the importation of

Graphite, natural and artificial,

from the British Empire, Palestine and Transjordan, French Equatorial Africa, French Cameroons, French Possessions in India, French Possessions in the Pacific, Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi has been revoked as from 20 September 1941. Separate licences will not, however, be required for goods which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been dispatched to the United Kingdom before 20 September 1941 and are imported into this country before 20 November 1941.

Forms of application for import licences may be obtained from the Import Licensing Department, 1-6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, or from the offices of Collectors of H.M. Customs and Excise. Applications with a carbon or flimsy copy should be addressed to the Import Licensing Department at the address given above.

INDUSTRIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Secretary for Mines announces that he has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. E. S. Grumell, of Imperial Chemical Industries, to advise on the many technical aspects of efficiency and economy in industrial fuel consumption.

The Committee is constituted as follows :—

Mr. E. S. Grumell, D.Sc., M.I.Min.E. (Chairman), Head of Fuel Economy Department of Imperial Chemical Industries.

Mr. J. G. Bennett, Director of British Coal Utilisation Research Association.

Mr. W. L. Boon, M.I.Mech.E., F.Inst. Gas Engineers, General Manager of London and Counties Coke Association.

Mr. W. J. Drummond, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Member of the Central Committee of the Mining Association and Managing Director of Ashington Coal Co. Ltd.

Mr. E. V. Evans, O.B.E., M.Inst.G.E., F.I.C., General Manager of South Metropolitan Gas Company and Chairman of the Gas Research Board.

Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E., Past President Inst. C.E., M.Inst.T., M.I.E.

Mr. R. J. Sarjant, D.Sc., Technologist of the Iron and Steel Industry (with Hadfields Ltd.).

Mr. F. S. Sinnatt, C.B., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Fuel Research of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. Johnstone Wright, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., Chief Engineer of the Central Electricity Board.

The Committee will work in conjunction with a staff of combustion engineers who have been placed at the disposal of the Mines Department by the Coal Utilisation Joint Council. In addition, the advice of the Coal Survey Officers of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is being made available to the Committee.

ORGANISATION OF COKE INDUSTRY

At a meeting of representatives of coke oven undertakings held in London recently, arrangements were completed for the organisation of the coke oven industry with a view to ensuring the maximum possible effort of that industry in assisting the prosecution of the war.

At the meeting the British Hard Coke Association was formed. This Association represents 98 per cent. of the total production of coke oven plants in the United Kingdom, and the following members of the executive committee have been appointed to conduct the affairs of the Association :—

Mr. Ralph Alsop, C.B.E. (Chairman).

Mr. W. J. Dobson, Mr. J. Y. Feggetter, Mr. G. W. Patrick (Durham and Cleveland).

Mr. G. A. Hebden, Mr. W. B. Archer, Mr. N. E. Webster, Mr. G. E. Chicken (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire).

Mr. H. Watson Smith, Mr. F. Scopes (Derby and Notts., Staffordshire and Northampton).

Mr. F. G. Macalpine, Mr. R. D. McCowan (Lancashire and Cumberland).

Captain T. H. Thorneycroft, Mr. P. Baxter (Scotland).

Mr. Ewart R. Evans, Mr. G. D. Budge, Mr. E. Julian Pode (South Wales and Monmouthshire).

Mr Leslie O'Connor is the Director of the Association and Mr. F. Greenwell Secretary.

The Secretary for Mines has expressed the desire that this Committee should act in an advisory capacity to the Mines Department.

COTTON CONTROL

CANCELLATION OF OLD YARN AND CLOTH CONTRACTS

SPINNERS TO BE GIVEN 12 WEEKS' COVER

Contracts for cotton yarn or cloth placed before 29 September 1940 will be cancelled by the Control of the Cotton Industry (No. 25) Order (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1453). In future, all uncompleted contracts will be automatically cancelled twelve months after the date of placing the contract. Spinners and manufacturers will thus be relieved of the necessity of covering in raw cotton or yarn orders which for practical purposes must be regarded as "dead."

The Order covers all contracts for cotton yarn or cloth and not merely those placed direct with spinners or manufacturers. Wholesalers, makers-up and retailers may therefore be among those affected.

The Order applies to all single or double yarn spun from raw cotton, cotton waste, or a mixture of these materials, and to cloth containing not less than 85 per cent. of such yarns.

Delivery or acceptance of delivery after cancellation of a contract under the Order is prohibited. The Order however

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Announcements—*Continued.*

contains provisions as to rights and liabilities in respect of deliveries or payments already made, or to be made before the cancellation of the contract.

In order to facilitate the placing of new business, within the authorised limits for Government and other essential requirements, and for export and home civil trade, the Cotton Control will provide spinners with cover at current prices up to twelve weeks' production, at the rate permitted by their cotton licence, for all approved yarn orders. In arriving at the amount of cover to be given to individual mills account will be taken of their existing raw cotton and yarn stocks.

These important measures announced by the Cotton Controller are intended to release raw material for essential purposes and to relieve the present congestion of spinners' and manufacturers' order books.

The Controller emphasises the necessity of ensuring that supplies are not used or earmarked for unessential or speculative contracts, and of keeping a margin of productive capacity available to meet especially urgent requirements.

Spinners and manufacturers should therefore not accept orders without approval certificates. Manufacturers should set existing yarn stocks and contracts against cloth orders for which approval certificates have been issued before attempting to place new yarn contracts.

WOOL CONTROL

The Wool Control announces that existing Issue Prices (Nos. 13 and 14) will continue until :—

(*a*) 15 June 1942 for raw material required for export in fabric.

(*b*) 15 April 1942 for raw material required for export in yarn.

(*c*) 28 February 1942 for raw material allocated for the rationing period 1 November 1941 to 28 February 1942.

CONTROL OF RAMIE

The Minister of Supply has issued the Control of Ramie (No. 2) Order (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1454), relieving ramie noils from the restrictions on sale and use imposed by the No. 1 Order (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2 August 1941, page 59).

Enquiries should be addressed to the Controller of Ramie, Washington Hotel, City Road, Chester.

SALES OF UPPER LEATHER

Merchants, factors and importers of upper leather are reminded that, in consequence of the revocation on 14 July 1941, of Direction No. 1 under the Control of Leather (No. 2) Order (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6 March 1941, page 148), they may not acquire upper leather without a licence issued by the Minister of Supply.

Licences to merchants, factors and importers are issued by the Director of Civilian Leather Supplies on receipt of a certified statement as to the quantities of upper leather held by them on 31 December 1940, to enable them to acquire sufficient leather to maintain those stocks. In view of the necessity of getting the leather distribution scheme into final order, the Leather Controller hereby gives notice that applications for licences under the No. 2 Order should be made before 30 September 1941, as it may be necessary to refuse licences in respect of applications received after that date. Accordingly, any merchant, factor or importer who held stocks of upper leather on 31 December 1940, and who desires a licence to acquire upper leather should make application for such a licence not later than 30 September 1941, to the Director of Civilian Leather Supplies at Phœnix Chambers, High Street, Bedford.

AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Seed Merchants to be Licensed

Under the Agricultural and Vegetable Seeds Order 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1393, price 1d.) which comes into force on 1 October, agricultural and vegetable seeds may only be purchased from growers in the United Kingdom or imported from countries outside the United Kingdom by seedsmen who have been licensed under the Order.

Retailers who obtain their seeds from merchants do not require a licence. Seed cereals, field beans and types of peas normally used after drying for edible purposes and

Announcements—*Continued.*

commonly known as Harrison's Glory, Dutch Marrowfats, Lincoln Blues and Small Dutch Blues are excluded from the Order.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

Neutral Vessels against which Discrimination is being Exercised by the Ministry of Economic Warfare

(*a*) Shipowners on the Statutory List

Shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are hereby notified that the following vessels belong to owners who are included in the Statutory List, and that it is an offence against the Trading with the Enemy Act for any shipper to make use of such vessels. Shipments by such vessels in addition to being liable to seizure render the shippers or those connected with the consignment liable to prosecution.

Vessel	Flag	Tons	Owners
Sakarya	Turkey	2,612	Sadokoglu, Aslan, Kaptan
Galatasaray	Ditto	724	Ditto
Ollanta	Peru	144	Mrs. G. A. de Leemhuis, Callao
Cala Antio	Spain	134	Naviera Mallorquina (D. Ramus Mut.)
Cala Contesa ...	Ditto	207	Ditto
Cala Falco	Ditto	75	Ditto
Cala Galiota... ...	Ditto	100	Ditto
Cala Llamp	Ditto	126	Ditto
Cala Llonga... ...	Ditto	111	Ditto
Cala Marsal	Ditto	199	Ditto
Cala Mondrago ...	Ditto	203	Ditto
Cala Morlanda ...	Ditto	293	Ditto
Cala Murta	Ditto	152	Ditto
Cala Pi	Ditto	197	Ditto
Cala Gat	Ditto	283	Ditto
Cala Tuent	Ditto	121	Ditto
Juanot Colom ...	Ditto	111	Ditto
Manuel Guasp ...	Ditto	123	Ditto
Piedad	Ditto	90	Ditto
Turkan	Turkey	604	Fuad Recep.
Jose Trujillo ...	Spain	338	J. Trujillo Zafra e Hijos
Caranza	Ditto	524	Ditto
Almagro	Argentine	282	A. M. Delfino y Cia
San Martin	Ditto	220	Ditto
Buenos Aires ...	Ditto	2,263	Argentina Nueva Cia General de Navegacion
Comodoro Rivadavia	Ditto	4,482	Ditto
Madryn	Ditto	1,827	Ditto
Atleta	Ditto	105	La Portena Empresa de Remolcadores
Ciclope	Ditto	173	Ditto
Coloso	Ditto	247	Ditto
Gigante	Ditto	236	Ditto
Goliat	Ditto	237	Ditto
Hercules	Ditto	173	Ditto
Samson	Ditto	237	Ditto
Titan	Ditto	188	Ditto
Tonan Maru... ...	Japan	9,866	Nippon Suisan K.K.
Hokusin Maru ...	Ditto	5,820	Ditto
Sinsei Maru	Ditto	4,740	Ditto
Sinyo Maru	Ditto	4,737	Ditto
Hakuai Maru ...	Ditto	2,615	Ditto
Kasado Maru ...	Ditto	6,003	Ditto
Kosei Maru	Ditto	8,237	Ditto
Singu Maru	Ditto	2,741	Ditto
Toten Maru	Ditto	3,823	Ditto
Wakaura Maru ... (Wakanoura) and attendant Catchers	Ditto	2,401	Ditto
Ryokai Maru ...	Ditto	4,655	Ditto
Bihuku Maru ... (Bifuku) and attendant Catchers	Ditto	2,558	Ditto
Nissin Maru No. 2 ...	Ditto	17,553	Taiyo Hogei K.K.
Nissin Maru ...	Ditto	16,764	Ditto
Kosei Maru ... ... and attendant Whale Catchers	Ditto	5,430	Ditto
Kyokuyo Maru ... and 8 Whale Catchers	Ditto	17,549	Kyokuyo Hogei K.K.
Tonan Maru No. 2 ...	Ditto	19,425	Kyodo Gyodo Gyogo K.K.
Tonan Maru No. 3 ...	Ditto	19,210	Ditto
Itukusima Maru ... (Itsukushima)	Ditto	10,007	Ditto
Pescador	Portugal	332	Transportes Mecanicos Mario Sliva
Esmeralda ... ... (ex Oltul)	Panama (ex Roumania)	4,328	Dolphin S.S. Co. (Manager, Alex Vlasov)
Tropicus ... ... (ex Prahova) ...	Panama (ex Roumania)	3,609	Ditto
Omega ... ... (ex Siretul)	Panama (ex Roumania)	3,638	Ditto
San Miguel	Spain	106	Andres S. Ceballos.
Maullin	Chile	442	Sociedad Maritima Valck
San Martin ... ... (ex Lahn)	Argentine (ex German)	8,498	Argentina de Navegacion Lloyd Argentino S.A.
Belgrano ... ... (ex Nienburg) ...	Argentine (ex German)	4,318	Ditto
Sante Fe ... ... (ex Anatolia) ...	Argentine (ex German)	2,446	Ditto
Rapido	Portugal	42	Joao Antonio Faustino
Industrial	Spanish	313	Soc. Anon. Cristobal Colon of Madrid
Marina	Ditto	172	Ditto
San Isidro	Ditto	235	Cia Naviera Levantina Ltda.
San Juan II... ...	Ditto	552	Ditto
Carmen	Ditto	Approx. 35)	Ditto.
Vicente	Ditto	534	Ditto
Adeje...	Ditto	253	Ditto
Isora...	Ditto	316	Ditto
Laguna	Brazilian	620	Herman Stolz & Co. Rio de Janeiro
Coyhaique	Chilean	1.099	Sociedad Industrial del Aysen

Announcements—*Continued.*

Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria having been declared enemy territory for purposes of Contraband and Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939, vessels flying the flags of these nations are, for the purpose of access to British controlled facilities, in future to be regarded as if on the Statutory List.

(*b*) Ships Discrimination List

Shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are warned that shipments by the following vessels may lead to difficulties :—

Vessel	Flag	Tons	Owners
Yildum	Finland	3,300	E. Nylund
Santa Helena ...	Panama	4,680	Cia Primera de Navigacione (Manager, S. H. Jossifoglu)
Nina (ex Dina) ...	Portugal	273	Madureira Rego. Lda.

ANGLO-SPANISH CLEARING

SHIPS' DISBURSEMENTS IN SPANISH PORTS

The Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera have informed the Clearing Office that, as from 1 October 1941, they will cease to apply the " voluntary rate " of exchange to remittances in respect of ships' disbursements and port dues in Spanish ports.

On and after 1 October 1941 payments to the Clearing in respect of the disbursements of ships in Spanish ports must be converted into sterling at the " official rate " of exchange published in the Press on the day of payment.

The relative note appearing on some prints of the paying-in slip (A.S.C.O. Form 2c) should be disregarded accordingly.

LIMITATION OF SUPPLIES

REPLACEMENT OF WAR DAMAGED GOODS

Although changes have been made in the Limitation of Supplies Orders,* the special facilities given to traders whose stocks have been destroyed by enemy action whereby they can replace these stocks free of coupons and outside quota, are still maintained. Two new General Licences (S. R. & O. 1941 Nos. 1451 and 1452, price 4d.) have been issued to bring the arrangements into line with the new Cloth and Apparel Order.

The procedure to be followed by the trader under these licences is very much the same as at present. He has first to complete a declaration of war damage, stating his estimated loss, particulars of his War Risk Commodity Insurance, and a certificate, confirming the occurrence of war damage, signed by an official of a Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Trade, a Trade Association, or a responsible independent accountant. This declaration has to be sent to the Board of Trade, B/R, Carlton Hotel, Bournemouth.

For goods still controlled under the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) (No. 11) Order (Class 4 and Classes 6-17), the trader then serves an application on one or more registered suppliers for replacement goods ; only one copy of this form is now required. The registered supplier, on completing delivery, detaches the lower half of the form, inserts the particulars of his deliveries, and forwards it to the Board of Trade, B/R, Carlton Hotel, Bournemouth. Such supplies are free of quota.

For rationed cloth and apparel, and for textile goods made of rationed cloth, the bombed trader may serve his application on any supplier, whether registered or not. The supplier delivers replacement goods without surrender of coupons, endorses the application form with the coupon equivalent of the goods supplied, and uses it to obtain from his suppliers in turn the rationed goods required to replenish his own stocks. The form may be successively endorsed and handed on, serving as a coupon-free document at each stage, until it reaches a registered manufacturer, who will deliver goods against it outside quota as well as free from coupon. He will then hand in the endorsed application with his other quota-free coupon documents to the Board of Trade.

When an unregistered supplier who has delivered replacement goods to a bombed trader needs to place orders with *more than one* supplier to replenish his own stocks (*e.g.*, a maker-up of coats or dresses requiring piece-goods of different materials), he may return the endorsed application to the Board of Trade, B/R, Carlton Hotel, Bournemouth, stating the denominations of coupon vouchers which he requires. Vouchers marked " quota free " will then be issued to him up to the total coupon equivalent endorsed on the application.

The facilities for replacements are open to any unregistered trader who has suffered war damage, but apply *only to goods held for re-sale.* Any application in respect of war-damaged goods not held for sale must be sent direct to the Board of Trade.

Where a supplier, whether registered or not under the Cloth and Apparel Order, holds application forms under earlier licences against which he has not yet completed deliveries, he should amend these forms to show the quantity of goods actually delivered before 8 September 1941, and return one copy of each such application promptly to the Board of Trade. He should then obtain from the bombed traders new applications under the present licence in respect of the replacement goods which had not been delivered at 8 September 1941. These new application forms can then be endorsed and handed on if necessary as described above.

Forms issued under earlier licences are now obsolete and cannot be accepted. Application and declaration forms may be obtained from the Board of Trade.

EXPORT AND GREY CLOTH MERCHANTS

Export merchants and grey cloth merchants may now apply for registration under the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Order, 1941. Applications will be considered only from traders of these classes whose trade in the standard period was entirely export or who supplied grey cloth mainly to registered manufacturers and merchant converters.

Export merchants and grey cloth merchants desiring to register should apply as once to Marsham Court, Bournemouth, for a form of application. No applications received after 1 October can be considered.

The provisional lists of persons registered in the various classes of controlled goods do not include the names of these merchants, but they will be included in the final lists to be published about the middle of October. Further, the Board will issue letters of registration to merchants whose applications are accepted, and suppliers may regard such persons as registered as soon as they are in a position to produce a letter or copy of a letter from the Board stating that they are registered.

The names of export merchants whose applications are accepted will be entered in a special part of the Cloth and Apparel (Manufacturers) Register. Export merchants whose names are entered in that list will be able to obtain supplies of controlled goods from registered suppliers free of coupon and quota restriction. Further, export merchants will be able to obtain supplies coupon-free from wholesalers and makers-up by giving a declaration that the goods are required for export. These declarations will be coupon-equivalent documents and will enable the wholesaler and maker-up to obtain goods to an equivalent coupon value outside his supplier's quota. Where export merchants export unrationed goods comprising rationed goods they should give a similar declaration which the maker-up may exchange with the Board of Trade for the appropriate number of quota-free coupons.

Export merchants registered under these arrangements will not be allowed to sell any goods of the class for which they are registered to unregistered persons in the home market.

RETURNS OF MANUFACTURERS' AND WHOLESALERS' SUPPLIES

As a result of the introduction of the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Order, 1941, the Board of Trade are able to simplify and reduce the number of returns which they require from traders dealing in cloth and apparel. The detailed arrangements will be as follows :—

Limitation of Supplies (Woven Textiles) (No. 7) Order, 1941 *

Wholesalers and others who were registered under this Order, but are not included on 15 October 1941, in the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Register, need not complete the form of return W.T.5, which has already been sent to them in respect of their supplies made during the standard period. Persons whose names are entered on 15 October on the Cloth and Apparel Register must still complete this form, but only in so far as it relates to their supplies of piece-goods. They need not make any returns of their supplies of made-up goods.

As regards the restriction period, which ended on 7 September 1941, only persons entered on the Cloth and Apparel Register on 15 October 1941, will be required to make a return, and the return will be confined to their supplies of piece-goods. Form of return will be sent to them in due course.

* See the " Board of Trade Journal " of 29 May 1941 (page 348), 30 August 1941 (page 117) and 20 September 1941 (page 165).

* See the " Board of Trade Journal " of 20 March 1941 (page 201).

Announcements—*Continued.*

LIMITATION OF SUPPLIES (MISCELLANEOUS) (No. 11) ORDER, 1941

No returns will be required from anyone, whether registered or not under the Cloth and Apparel Order, of their supplies of controlled goods in classes 1, 2, 3 or 5, either in the standard period 1 May to 30 November 1939, or in the restriction period 1 May to 7 September 1941.

EARLIER ORDERS

It must be understood that the obligation on persons registered under previous Woven Textiles or Miscellaneous Orders to submit returns of their supplies in the relative standard and restriction periods for all classes or categories of controlled goods is unaffected by the arrangements described above. All persons who have not yet made these returns are still required to do so and are liable to heavy penalties if they do not.

CLOTH AND APPAREL REGISTER

The provisional lists of persons registered under the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Order for Class B (Knitted cloth and knitwear), Class C (Corsets, corset belts and brassieres), Class D (Gloves), Class E (Fur apparel), Class F (Footwear) and Class G (Hand-knitting yarn) and the list of Special Producers have now been published and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, as also may be the provisional list of persons registered for Class A (Woven cloth).

Persons registered for any class of controlled goods will require the provisional list for that class in order to estimate their quota and to ascertain the names of those persons to whom they may make quota-free supplies.

The revised lists will be available about the middle of October. Registered persons should make their final computation of their quotas from these revised lists.

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TRADERS

A booklet, entitled "Explanatory Notes for Traders" giving full details of the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Order and the Consumer Rationing Order will be on sale by H.M. Stationery Office on Wednesday, 1 October.

UTILITY APPAREL (MAXIMUM PRICES), (No. 2) ORDER, 1941

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR

The Board of Trade have made the Utility Apparel (Maximum Prices) (No. 2) Order, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 1467), fixing maximum margins and prices for women's underwear and nightwear of general utility. The garments for which the Order fixes maximum prices must be made out of certain cloths specified in the Fifth Schedule to the Limitation of Supplies (Cloth and Apparel) Order and must bear the mark specified in the Sixth Schedule to that Order.

The new Order follows the general lines of the Order already published dealing with men's and boys' outer clothing and with women's and children's knitted underwear.

The Order fixes maximum percentage margins of profit for the maker-up (4 per cent. on his costs), for the wholesaler (20 per cent. on the price paid to the maker-up) and for the retailer (33⅓ per cent. on the price including Purchase Tax paid to the maker-up or wholesaler) together with overriding maximum prices in each case. These prices are published now to enable manufacturers to get the garments into production as quickly as possible, but it must be some time before the garments are available in the shops to the general public.

LININGS FOR MALE OUTER WEAR

The Order also makes certain amendments of the first Utility Apparel (Maximum Prices) Order (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13 September, 1941, page 149); the most important of these is the lowering by a few pence per yard of many of the minimum prices for linings to be used for the men's, youths' and boys' outer wear specified in the earlier Order.

INFANTS' WEAR

Makers-up and wholesalers engaged entirely or almost entirely in supplying infants' wear may not be in possession of sufficient coupons to enable them to continue trading, as it has only been necessary to surrender coupons for these goods since 8 August.

They may, therefore, apply to the Board of Trade, Marsham Court, Bournemouth, for additional coupons. Applications should be supported by a declaration stating the money value and coupon value of the infants' wear supplied by them between 1 July and 8 August.

BRITISH STANDARDS SPECIFICATIONS

DEFINITIONS OF FURNISHING FABRIC AND MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILES

The British Standards Institution has published at the request of the Board of Trade for use in connection with the Consumers Rationing Order (No 2), 1941, War Emergency British Standard Definitions of Furnishing Fabric and Miscellaneous Textile Merchandise for the Distributive Trades.

The definitions of furnishing fabrics are based on those originally prepared and issued by the Retail Trading Standards Association in collaboration with the following trade organisations :—

- The Federation of British Furnishing Textile Manufacturers Ltd.
- The Wholesale Furnishing Textile Association Ltd.
- The Wholesale Textile Association.
- The Drapers' Chamber of Trade of Great Britain and Ireland.
- The British Furniture Trades' Joint Committee (now the British Furniture Trade Employers' Confederation).

Copies of the Definitions (B.S. 982 and 983-1941), which are issued in a single booklet, may be obtained from the British Standards Institution (Publications Department), 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 1s. net, 1s. 3d. post free.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS

In continuation of the list given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20 September (page 167), the following Orders made by the Ministry of Food have been published as S. R. & O. 1941 :—

No. 1376. Order, dated 9 September 1941, amending the Jam (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (2d.)

No. 1394. Directions dated 10 September 1941, under the Sale of Food (Public Air Raid Shelters) Order, 1940. (1d.)

No. 1395. The Meat (Addition of Preservative) Order, 1941, dated 10 September 1941. (1d.)

No. 1396. Order, dated 10 September 1941, amending the Imported Canned Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 1397. General Licence, dated 10 September 1941, under the Home Grown Wheat (Control and Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 1399. The Home Grown Dredge Corn (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 10 September 1941. (2d.)

No. 1398. The Home-Grown Rye (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 10 September 1941. (1d.)

No. 1415. General Licence, dated 10 September 1941, under the Food (Restriction on Dealings) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 1430. Regulation, dated 12 September 1941, amending the Livestock (Import from Eire and the Isle of Man) Regulations, 1940. (1d.)

No. 1435. The Sugar Confectionary (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 15 September 1941. (1d.)

No. 1436. The Chocolate and Chocolate Confectionary (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 15 September 1941. (1d.)

No. 1441. The Rabbits (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 16 September 1941. (1d.)

No. 1442. The Hares (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, dated 16 September 1941. (1d.)

NOTICE

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6d. (7½d. post free). Annual subscriptions, 26s.; post free 32s. 6d.

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The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or Branches.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—*All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, 421-9 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 7755.)*

Trade and Industry

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial* pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 20 September 1941 pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921 :—

Period	Average Price for Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 20 September 1941 ...	14 8	28 7	13 10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

FOREIGN TRADE IN MARCH QUARTER

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Singapore has forwarded particulars of the trade of British North Borneo for the first quarter of the current year which shows that imports and exports were valued at 2,524,888 dollars and 5,372,456 dollars respectively. The comparative totals for the corresponding quarter in 1940 were: imports, 2,038,921 dollars; and exports, 5,115,240 dollars.

The following tables give particulars of the chief trading commodities in the periods mentioned :—

IMPORTS

Commodity	January-March	
	1941	1940
	Dols.	Dols.
Rice, padi and bran	527,300	280,562
Provisions	304,305	240,728
Textiles and apparel	291,403	257,703
Sundries	176,799	138,227
Ironware and metal ware...	160,025	125,507
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	119,356	85,989
Sugar	103,884	81,731
Medicines	80,153	51,405
Petrol	73,949	78,999
Flour	64,699	52,393
Stationery	55,626	41,430
Kerosene oil	53,086	53,941
Spirits and wines	33,249	36,211

EXPORTS

Commodity	January-March	
	1941	1940
	Dols.	Dols.
Rubber	4,044,011	3,387,247
Timber	486,063	566,984
Cutch	166,503	141,450
Tobacco	209,966	435,242
Hemp	119,015	113,856
Fish, dried and salted	79,929	719,774
Firewood	70,961	74,405
Copra	37,565	93,368
Damar	16,992	17,444
Coconuts, fresh	1,597	3,212

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

BALANCE OF TRADE

The visible balance of trade for the March quarter of the current year was as follows with comparative figures for 1940 :—

Movement	January-March	
	1941	1940
	Dols.	Dols.
Exports	5,372,456	5,115,240
Imports	2,524,888	2,038,921
Favourable trade balance	2,847,568	3,076,319

BRITISH INDIA

WEATHER AND CROPS

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, report as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated :—

RAINFALL

Calcutta, 13 September. Rainfall has been widespread. The monsoon is strong in the United Provinces.

CROP OUTLOOK

Madras, 6 September. Heavy rain has fallen. Paddy and dry-crop operations are proceeding. Crops are in fair condition.

Central Provinces, 6 September. Good rain has fallen in Wardha, but more is needed. The rice crop is withering. Khariff crops are in good condition.

United Provinces, 6 September. Rain has fallen but more is needed.

Bihar, 8 September. Rain has been general. Winter paddy crop operations are being completed.

Orissa, 8 September. Heavy rain has fallen in Cuttack. The paddy, sugarcane and cotton crops are thriving.

Punjab, 8 September. Rain has been general with a maximum of 2·90 inches and a minimum of 0·04 inches in Mianwali. The condition of crops is unchanged.

Bombay, 13 September. There has been no rain; more is needed. The cotton crop is progressing in the Karnatik.

Sind, 13 September. Slight rain has fallen. Khariff crops are good.

Assam, 15 September. The weather is seasonable and crop prospects are fair.

Bengal, 10 September. Light to moderate rain has fallen. Autumn crop operations continue. Winter paddy has advanced. Crops are in fair condition.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

CANADA

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS IN JULY

According to figures recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, exports (excluding gold) in July last were valued at 169,685,000 dollars as against 100,782,000 dollars in July 1940. The chief items during the month under review, together with the comparative figures for a year earlier, were as under :—

Commodity	1941	1940
	Dols.	Dols.
Wheat	16,284	10,073
Wheat flour	7,740	1,251
Rubber	1,207	1,252
Cattle (except for stock)	1,650	631
Fishery products	2,451	2,321
Furs (chiefly raw)	1,726	766
Meats	6,264	4,361
Cheese	3,225	2,670
Cotton	1,422	934
Planks and boards	7,094	6,644
Shingles (red cedar)	1,003	613
Pulpwood	2,300	2,118
Wood pulp	7,902	6,099
Paper, newsprint	14,453	15,222
Pigs, ingots, etc.	1,940	1,628
Farm implements	1,273	946
Machinery, other than farm	1,520	1,218
Automobiles and parts	22,338	5,274
Non-ferrous metals, excluding gold ...	23,929	17,845
Stone	1,267	1,033

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE CONDITIONS

The General Managers of the Standard Bank of South Africa supply the following information on trade conditions in the Union of South Africa :—

General business at most centres remains steady and conditions in the secondary industries have shown little change during the month. Regulations gazetted on 10 September provide that from 15 September no goods other than specified exemptions, which include articles produced in the British Commonwealth apart from Canada and Newfoundland, may be imported into the Union or South-West Africa except under permit issued by the controller of imports and exports ; moreover, until further notice no permit for certain specified articles will be issued unless the articles are produced in the British Commonwealth other than Canada and Newfoundland. Exports are also subject to control.

Gold Output : Railway Earnings

The Transvaal gold output in August (26 working days) was 1,212,708 fine ounces with a value, including the premium, on the basis of £8 8s. a fine ounce, of £10,186,747, compared with 1,199,699 fine ounces with a value, on the basis of £8 8s. a fine ounce, of £10,077,472 for August 1940 (27 working days). The average daily output compared with the previous month increased by 1,244 fine ounces to 46,643, and the number of natives employed rose from 363,473 to 364,340.

Railway earnings from 10 August to 6 September were £3,069,694, compared with £2,832,650 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Agricultural conditions on the whole have shown little change during the month. A report issued by the Department of Agriculture states that the brown locust position in June and July remained quiet and satisfactory, and that less activity was evident of red locust flying swarms owing to the cold weather.

Maize, Wool and Hides

The maize market is firm. Prospects for the wheat crop are promising in many areas.

New season wool is arriving on the Port Elizabeth market, and consignments from the north-west and northern Cape districts, which in general are well grown, should realise better values than during last season. Wools from the coastal area and Little Karroo show signs of difficult growing conditions. Offerings at Capetown are better prepared than last year and realising higher values.

Sales of summer mohair are recorded for American and United Kingdom accounts.

Sun-dried hides are unchanged but dry-salted slightly easier. Sheepskins have met with good competition and the market is firmer. Gloving skins are dearer and goatskins in better demand. Angoras are also firmer in response to livelier competition.

Ostrich body feathers are in steady demand, but wings are still neglected.

Wattlebark is in fairly good demand for Indian account. The extract market is unchanged.

Exports of oranges total 63,256 tons, compared with 155,746 tons for the corresponding period last year.

The turnover in wholesale and retail soft goods is being maintained.

SWAZILAND

EXPORTS IN JUNE QUARTER

The Secretary of the Royal African Society reports from the office of the Government Secretary for Swaziland the following particulars of exports from that Territory during the quarter ended 30 June : Asbestos, valued at £48,621 ; tin, £10,139 ; tobacco, £3,139 ; hides and skins, £3,231 ; gold, £1,496 ; and wattle bark, £150.

FOREIGN

URUGUAY

TRADE IN MARCH QUARTER

The tariff value of imports into Uruguay during the first quarter of 1941 was 10,542,909 pesos, as compared with 15,283,771 pesos in the corresponding quarter of 1940, while the market value of exports was 27,031,518 pesos, as against 36,502,599 pesos, states the Bank of London and South America Ltd. in London. The main geographical distribution of trade in the quarter under review with the comparative figures for 1940 was as follows :—

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

Country	Imports		Exports	
	January-March		January-March	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
	Thou.	pesos	Thou.	pesos
United States	2,325	1,589	17,334	4,786
Argentina	1,899	1,797	822	620
Great Britain	1,455	3,097	3,980	4,634
Brazil	1,435	1,744	2,208	2,111
Japan	674	384	786	911

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BARBADOS

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following is copy of a notice published in Barbados on 2 September regarding import restrictions in that Colony :—

In accordance with the general policy, now being followed throughout the Colonial Empire, of restricting the importation of unessential articles and reducing the consumption of imported goods, the public is notified that import licences will no longer be granted for a number of articles and that licences for others will be granted for limited quantities only.

It is emphasised that all imported goods are subject to the licensing system which requires that a licence shall be obtained before any goods are ordered from abroad, irrespective of the country of origin. Goods arriving in the Colony, for which licences were not obtained before the goods were shipped, are liable to confiscation. It should be recognised that all imported goods are liable to restriction in quantity and that licences will not necessarily be granted for goods which do not appear in the prohibited list.

The prohibitions set forth in the list will be subject to the following qualifications and the attention of the public is particularly directed to the provision that they do not apply to goods which are produced or manufactured in the British West Indian Colonies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras :—

(1) notwithstanding the prohibitions, the Licensing Authority may allow importation under special licence of goods as to which he is satisfied that they were *bonâ fide* ordered before the date of this notice ;
(2) the prohibitions will not apply to goods as to which the Licensing Authority is satisfied that they are required by the naval, military or air authorities of His Majesty's Forces ;
(3) the prohibitions will not apply to goods as to which the Licensing Authority is satisfied that they are being imported in the circumstances described in Article XIV (1) of the Agreement signed in London on 27 March 1941 for the leasing of Bases to the United States of America ;
(4) the prohibitions will not apply to goods as to which a certificate of the Chief Medical Officer is produced to the Licensing Authority that they are required for use in hospitals or similar institutions or otherwise for medical purposes ;
(5) notwithstanding the prohibitions the Licensing Authority may allow freely under licence the importation of goods which are produced or manufactured in the British West Indian Colonies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras ;
(6) the prohibitions will not apply to goods as to which the Licensing Authority is satisfied that they are required for ships' stores and that adequate arrangements have been made with the Customs authorities to ensure that such goods are used exclusively for ships' stores ;
(7) the prohibitions shall not operate in respect of any goods obtainable from the British West Indian Colonies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras from stocks which are shown to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority to have been imported prior to the publication of this notice ;
(8) the Licensing Authority may allow the importation under special licence of machinery or mechanical devices required to replace similar machinery or devices in use in an existing business or for use in an approved new business to be started ;
(9) the prohibitions shall not operate in respect of *bonâ fide*

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

unsolicited gifts, sent by parcel post or otherwise, up to a value of 10 dollars.

Classification	Items Prohibited
Class I. Food, Drink and Tobacco	
Aerated and table waters...	Sweetened and unsweetened aerated, mineral waters, natural, artificial, herb beer, except for medicinal purposes.
Animals and birds for food.	Goats, sheep, swine, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineafowl, pigeons, ground and feathered game, deer, lappe, grouse, partridge, pheasants, etc.
Animal feeding stuffs ...	Coconut meal, cereal straw and dried fodder (other than hay), husk meal, locust, beans, molascuit, rice meal and dust.
Beer, ale, stout and porter.	All.
Biscuits	All, sweetened and unsweetened.
Butter substitutes... ...	All.
Cider and perry	All.
Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	Roasted, ground or otherwise prepared (except cocoa powder); moulded, slabs, bars, sticks, balls, etc., unsweetened; cocoa butter; confectionery, chocolate creams, milk, nut and sweet chocolate, moulded chocolate (sweetened).
Coffee	Not kiln dried, roasted or ground; kiln dried, roasted or ground. Coffee and chicory, roasted and ground, mixed.
Confectionery (not elsewhere specified).	Sugar bon-bons, dragees, pastilles, caramels, marzipan, nougat, A.B. gums, chewing gum, jelly beans, turkish delight, sugared almonds, liquorice (sweetened), sen-sen gums, papelone candy, and all sweets made of or sweetened with sugar.
Eggs	All.
Fish, fresh or frozen ...	Eels, lobster, crayfish, crab, turtle, oysters, and other fish exceeding 1s. per lb. C.I.F.
canned	Lobster, shrimp, crab, oysters, fish roe, fish pastes, anchovies, tunny fish, dried shrimp and shrimp paste.
Fruit, fresh...	All.
dried	Apples, apricots, dates, figs and fig cakes, muscatels, pears and peaches.
canned	All.
crystallised, glacé, etc.	All candied and crystallised fruit and peel.
Meat	Canned sausages.
Nuts	Coconuts, almonds, barcelona, brazil, hazel, walnuts and peanuts (except unshelled nuts).
Fruit juices (unfermented and fortified).	Grapefruit, orange, raw lime, concentrated lime, grape juice or must, lemon juice and all other kinds.
Grain—	
Meal and farinaceous substances.	Maize starch, rice starch and flour for all purposes, arrowroot, cassava, mandioca.
Jams and honey	Honey, jam, marmalade and fruit jellies.
Lard	Prohibited.
Milk, fresh	Cream, sterilised, homogenised, peptonised.
Pickles and sauces... ...	All pickles, sauces and condiments; except mustard and black or white pepper. Pickles and vegetables preserved in vinegar; anchovy, chutney, ketchup, Worcester and similar sauces.
Pulses	Haricot and butter beans.
Spices	Nutmegs, mace, all spice (pimento), ammonums, cardamons, cinnamon, cinnamon tree flowers, dried laurel leaves, thyme and vanilla beans.
Spirits	Whisky. Brandy. Gin. Rum. Cordials and liqueurs (excluding flavouring extracts). Fruit juices fortified with spirits (excluding prune wine for flavouring rum). Vermouth, ready-mixed cocktails, and wines of all descriptions, except sacramental.
Sugar	All grades of refined and unrefined.
Syrups, etc.	Molasses, maple and golden syrup and sling.
Tobacco	Cigars and cheroots and chewing tobacco.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Classification	Items Prohibited
Vegetables, fresh	Asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, carrots, sweet potatoes, yams, eddoes, dasheen, turnips, green beans and peas, celery, artichokes, Brussel sprouts, lettuce.
canned... ...	All.
cassava ...	All.
Vinegar	All.
Wines	Champagne, saumar, burgundy, hock, moselle, etc.; still wines in bottle or wood, except sacramental vermouth.
Miscellaneous	Mixtures of butter and milk; margarine, cheese, caviar; dessicated and flaked coconut; preserved ginger, cocoa husks and shells; chicory; puddings; plum puddings; pastries; coffee substitutes; peanut butter; sherbert; canned soups.
Class II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	
Asphalt	Crude and dried.
Chicle	All.
Copra	All.
Hides and skins	Sheep, woolled or not, goats, reptiles (snake, alligator, crocodile, lizard, etc.), other sorts (fur skins, rabbit, seal, etc.)
Palm kernels	All.
Paper making materials ...	Pulp of wood, esparto and other vegetable fibres, including waste, linen and cotton rags, etc.
Plants, seeds and bulbs ...	Plants and bulbs.
Precious, semi-precious stones, and pearls, unset.	All.
Rubber, raw, and kindred materials.	Crude rubber. Balata. Gutta percha; rubber substitutes, synthetic, etc.
Textiles	
Wool, raw, and waste and woollen rags.	Sheep, lamb, alpaca, vicuna, llama, camel's hair, mohair, waste, pulled or garnetted, rags applicable to other purposes than manurial, shoddy, mango.
Silk, raw, knubs and noils.	Silk cocoons and waste, undischarged wholly or partly discharged, including noils.
Other textile materials ...	Artificial silk waste; flax (not dressed, dressed, tow or codella), jute, raw; ramie, not dressed and dressed; vegetable fibres and pulp for industrial purposes, not elsewhere specified
Waxes	Unrefined bees' wax.
Wood and timber	Balata, greenheart, mahogany, mora, walnut, teak, oak, fuel wood (firewood).
Miscellaneous	Sticks, mounted and unmounted, Christmas trees (natural), feathers for beds, etc., ornamental and undressed feathers, flowers, cut; hair, raw (cow, ox, bull, elk, goat—other than mohair—horse, human, rabbit, etc.), ivory (animal), bones, horns, charcoal (other than discolourising and activated carbon), logwood, kola nuts, tonca beans, turtle and tortoise shells, mother of pearl and conch shells.
Class III. Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	
Advertising matter ...	All except for cinemas.
Apparel	
Men's and Boys' ...	Suits, coats, waistcoats, trousers, children's rompers.
Women's and Girls' ...	Costumes, dresses (except those costing less than £1 C.I.F.), coats, skirts, blouses, mantles, cloaks, children's rompers.
Other garments ...	Aprons, overalls, kimonos, dressing gowns, dressing jackets, and bath robes, sweaters, cardigans and jumpers, scarves, bridal veils and wreaths, gloves of all kinds except rubber gloves and workmen's gloves.
Under garments... ...	Shirts (men's and women's), pyjamas, shorts and vests (men's), collars, drawers, and sliders (long), vests (women's), petticoats, night-dresses and all men's and women's underwear (except brassieres, corsets, stays and girdles) *containing any proportion of silk.*
Hosiery	All containing any proportion of silk.
Art, works of	All, including pictures.
Baskets and basket ware...	All, except coal baskets.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Classification	Items Prohibited
Bricks and tiles	Bricks of brick earth or clay, except firebricks, floor and wall tiles, except glazed, roofing; other sorts—quarried and street paving tiles.
Cotton yarns and manufactures.	Lace flouncing, pile fabrics, bunting, velvets and velveteen, lace nets over 6 in. wide, curtain nets, ribbons, quilts, counterpanes, bed coverings, hammocks, table, tea and tray cloths, serviettes and doyleys.
Embroidery of all descriptions.	Hand or machine needlework, stiletto work, borer work, cut work or drawn thread work processes producing a similar effect.
Electrical apparatus ...	Ice cream freezers, vacuum cleaners, hair driers and curlers.
Fireworks	All
Floor and furniture coverings not elsewhere specified.	Cork carpet and felt base floor coverings.
Household electrical goods.	All except toasters, rings, irons, fans and refrigerators.
Glass and glassware, other than scientific.	Salad and fruit bowls, finger bowls, carafes, vases, cut and edged glassware, framed mirrors except below 3s. C.I.F. value, expensive and purely ornamental.
Hardware and Ironmongery	
Metal furniture	Fencing naterial (except fencing wire), e.g., gates, grilles, fences, standards, trellis, etc.; door and window frames and casements, chairs, stools and seats, tables, stands, desks, counters, bookcases and shelves, cabinets, drawers and cupboards, storage bins, racks, office letter racks and trays, lockers and show cases, pendants and candelabra, electroliers, shades, bowls and reflectors, table and floor standards.
Jewellery	Gold, platinum, silver including silver gilt; goldsmith's and silversmith's wares; gold, silver and plated household ware and trophies, except cutlery, forks and plated ware.
Jute manufactures ...	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats and matting, webbing, jute braid, hair carpets and rugs.
Leather manufactures ...	Pocket books, wallets, fancy goods of leather or material resembling leather except ladies' handbags.
Linen manufactures ...	Towelling, plain, bleached and unbleached, printed or dyed, damask, table linen, handkerchiefs, towels, sheets, pillow cases, bedspreads and serviettes.
Cinematograph apparatus.	All.
Mats and matting. ...	Carpets, mats and rugs.
Medicines, patent	Except agreed to by medical authorities.
Metals	
Aluminium and alloys ...	All.
Manufactures of... ...	All.
Brass and alloys of copper other than nickel alloys unwrought in blocks, ingots, etc.	All.
Manufactures of... ...	Brass candlesticks and ornaments; coat hangers.
Copper, unwrought ...	Rough copper of 94 per cent. copper content or over; electrolytic, etc.
Musical instruments ...	Pianos, organs, gramophones, phonographs, violins, guitars, mandolins, violoncellos, basses, banjos, zithers, harps, flutes, clarionets, saxophones, cornets, trombones, bassoons, euphoniums, horns, piccolos, bagpipes, harmonicas, xylophones, marimbas, drums, triangles, cymbals, bells, etc., except for professional purposes in special cases.
Office machinery	Accounting, adding and calculating machines, automatic cash registers and other similar machines.
Oils, essential	Lime oil, hand-pressed, distilled, grapefruit oil.
Oilcoth, including linoleum.	Cork carpet, felt base floor coverings.
Stationery	Fancy stationery, calendars, compliment slips, greeting cards, menu cards, printed or blank, novelties, paper saucers, paper plates, paper handkerchiefs, paper tablecloths, programmes, visiting cards, Christmas crackers.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Classification	Items Prohibited
Perfumery and cosmetics...	Scents, rouge, lipstick, mascara, nail polish, cuticle remover, etc., including compacts, grease paint, scented sachets, hair dyes, bath salts and essences, brilliantine, hair oils, washes and tonics.
Plate and plated ware ...	All except cutlery.
Ribbons	Silk.
Pottery and clay products.	Majolica, jet, Rockingham and Samian ware, red pottery and terra cotta ware.
Rubber manufactures ...	Rubber mats, matting and tiling; toy balloons.
Spirits	Perfumed, bay rum, ethyl alcohol, except for manufacturing purposes.
Marble and granite ...	All.
Toys and games	Metal toys, skates, billiard and bagatelle tables.
Umbrella and parasols ...	All except cotton and artificial silk covering.
Wood and timber manufactures.	All luxury articles and basket furniture.
Builder's woodwork ...	Beadings, mouldings, facings, flooring blocks and strips, etc.
Domestic woodware ...	Bread platters, trays, pastry boards, washboards, spoons and forks, skewers and the like, coat and dress hangers, egg beaters.
Other manufactures of wood	Wood flour, moulding for picture frames, gilt or not, tea-chests, metal lined, bobbins and reels, empty other than for machinery.
Woollen Piece Goods	
	Wooltops, merino, etc.
	Woolflocks, alpaca and mohair, including cashmere.
Flannels and delaines ...	Striped blazer flannel, cream flannel, except for underwear, doeskin, damasks, tapestries, brocades, plushes, pile fabrics and the like.
Miscellaneous, etc.... ...	Turtle and tortoise shells, mother of pearl, conchs, etc.
Trees, shrubs, etc.... ...	Ornamental flowers.

Applicants for import licences are also notified, with reference to the notice dated 23 August 1941, and published in the local Press, that in future applications should be left at the office of the Secretary of the Control Board, Custom House, and called for on the following day. Only in cases of real urgency will licences be granted immediately on application.

Persons dissatisfied with any decision of the Secretary of the Control Board may ask him to submit their applications to the full Control Board for further consideration.

Persons dissatisfied with the decisions of the Control Board may ask, in writing, that their applications be submitted by the Board to the Governor for His Excellency's final decision. Direct appeals to the Colonial Secretary's Office from the decisions of the Secretary of the Control Board, or of the Board itself, will not be entertained.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
30 August 1941.

EIRE

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATION—COTTON WOOL AND CERTAIN OTHER SUBSTANCES

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of a Notice (No. 359) dated September 1941, issued by the Revenue Commissioners, which states that under the Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 221) Order, 1941, the Customs duty (50 per cent. *ad valorem*—Full, 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*—Preferential) on cotton wool and certain other substances (Tariff Item 64/2) shall not be charged on any material or article imported on or after 3 September 1941, which is shown to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners—

(*a*) to contain boric acid to an extent not less than 15 per cent. by weight, or

(*b*) to have been treated with oleoresin of capsicum in accordance with the standards prescribed by the British Pharmaceutical Codex for the time being in force, or

(*c*) to have been treated with any medicament, other than boric acid or oleoresin of capsicum, and to form a single consignment which does not exceed 14 lbs. in weight and is consigned to one person only.

The special provision exempting any material or article which has been medicated from the Customs duty (see notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23 May 1940 (page 510) is withdrawn as from 3 September 1941.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

BRITISH INDIA

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notices under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19 July (page 34) and 9 August (page 82), the Board of Trade have now received copies of Notifications Nos. 45—I.T.C./41 and 47—I.T.C./41, dated 28 June and 21 July respectively, confirming the additions to the list of goods of which the import into India is prohibited except under licence.

Details of these restrictions are given below under Serial Nos. 118-138 and should be included in Part II to the Schedule of Restrictions, particulars of which were published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23 August (page 107).

United Kingdom goods are exempt from the licensing requirements under Open General Licence No. II.

Serial No.	Article	Tariff Item No.
118	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags	44 (7)
119	Coral, unprepared	5
120	Artificial silk yarn and thread	47 (2)
121	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread	47 (5)
122	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread	47 (6)
123	Twist and yarn of flax or jute	47 (7)
124	Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent. of artificial silk	48 (1)
125	Cotton fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of cotton—	
	(i) Grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhoties, saries and scarves)	48 (3) (*a*)
	(ii) Printed piece-goods and printed fabrics	48 (3) (*b*)
	(iii) Cotton piece-goods and fabrics not otherwise specified	48 (3) (*c*)
126	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk but more than 10 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. artificial silk	48 (5)
127	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk or 10 per cent. artificial silk or 10 per cent. wool, but containing more than 50 per cent. cotton and not more than 90 per cent. cotton	48 (7)
128	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk or 10 per cent. artificial silk or 10 per cent. wool or 50 per cent. cotton	48 (8)
129	The following cotton fabrics, namely, sateens, including italians of sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs ...	48 (9)
130	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread ...	48 (10)
131	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Import Tariff Items Nos. 48, 48 (1), 48 (3), 48 (4), 48 (5), 48 (7), 49 (9), or 48 (10)	
	Bed sheets, bed spreads, bolster cases, counterpanes, cloths table, cloths tray, covers bed, covers table, dusters, glass cloths, handkerchiefs, napkins, pillow cases, pillow slips, scarves, shirts, shawls, sacks (cotton), towels, umbrella coverings.	49
132	Fents, being *bona-fide* remnants of piece-goods or other fabrics—	
	(i) of materials liable to duty under Import Tariff Item 48 (3), not exceeding 4 yards in length	49 (1) (*a*)
	(ii) of other materials, not exceeding 4 yards in length	49 (1) (*c*)
133	Ribbons	49 (2)
134	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk	51
135	Cotton knitted apparel, including apparel made of cotton interlocking material, cotton undervests, knitted or woven and cotton socks and stockings...	51 (2)
136	Cotton knitted fabric	51 (3)
137	Textile manufactures, not otherwise specified ...	53
138	Coral prepared	82

KELANTAN

IMPORT DUTY ON TOBACCO

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Notification No. 73 of the Government of Kelantan, which increases the preferential rate of duty on "manufactured tobacco (excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff) imported in containers of any kind for retail sale to the public" to $1·65, with effect from 28 April 1941.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON GOODS FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—TEREBINE T.16

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29 June 1939 (pages 938-939) regarding the rebate or refund of Customs duties on certain goods for manufacturing purposes, the Board of Trade have received a copy of Government Notice No. 354, dated 1 August, published in the "Government Gazette" of the same date, which provides for the rebate or refund, on first importation or when taken out of bond, of the whole of the Customs duties on *Terebine T.16* when for use in the paints and colours manufacturing industry.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19 June 1941 (pages 399-400), H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner reports by telegraph that the operation of Section 9 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1941, which required that goods imported in to the Union of South Africa on and after 18 October 1941 which are marked or labelled in the English or Afrikaans language shall bear an indication of the country of origin, has been suspended.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa has reported to the Board of Trade that in terms of Government Notice issued in the Union dated 10 September 1941 no goods may be imported into the Union or South West Africa unless such goods are covered by import permit issued by the Department of Commerce and Industries, Pretoria. Permits will, however, not be required for the importation of (*a*) goods produced or manufactured in any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations except Canada and Newfoundland, (*b*) goods dispatched to the Union prior to 15 September.

At the same time the Department of Commerce and Industries has declared that as from 15 September no permits will be issued for importation from countries other than those referred to under (*a*) above of goods classified under following Customs Tariff.

Tariff Items	Goods
2 (1)	Baking powder.
2 (2)	Yeast.
3 (1)	Biscuits, bread, cakes, puddings and pastry.
3 (2)	Dog biscuits.
8	Cheese.
14 (a)	Confectionery: slab chocolate, plain, milk, nut or fruit.
(b)	Plain or fancy of all kinds, compounded, made or preserved with sugar; sweetened cocoa or chocolate, sweetmeats; crystallised fruits, candied or preserved ginger (not being for manufacturing purposes) and chow-chow; Christmas stockings; crackers or bonbons and surprise packets.
19 (c)	Caviare, lax, lobster and anchovies.
(d)	Fish pastes, potted or tinned.
22 (b)	Fruits: bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved, including candied peel, but not pulp in bulk and crystallised fruits.
(d)	Dried, except nuts and tamarinds.
27	Jams, jellies and honey; pudding, cake and jelly powders.
29	Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli.
30	Meat, soups (not concentrated) and similar substances used as food, but not including extracts and essences.
(a)	Bacon and ham—(i) cured, plain; (ii) cooked or otherwise prepared.
(b)	Meats: fresh, frozen, salted or cured, but not including chipped or sliced dried beef packed in containers of less than 1 lb.
31	Meat pastes, potted or tinned.
36 (a)	Pickles, sauces, chutneys and other condiments.
43 (a)	(i) Candy and icing sugar. (ii) Loaf and cube sugar.
(c)	Other kinds of sugar.
(b)	Golden and maple syrup.
46 (b)	Vegetables: tinned, or otherwise preserved.
(c)	Tomatoes (including pulp and puree), cucumbers and cabbage, tinned or otherwise preserved.
48 (a)	Ale, beer, cider and perry, all kinds of strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.
(b)	Stout, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.
50 (a)	Spirits and alcohol: perfumed, and perfumery exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.
(b)	Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.
(c)	Other potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Tariff Items	Goods.
50 (h)	Toilet preparations (liquid)— (i) containing over 3 per cent. of proof spirit and not falling under sub-paragraph (ii) or (iii). (ii) overproof, containing over 100 per cent. proof spirit and not falling under sub-paragraph (iii). (iii) containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of propyl alcohol. and in addition thereto for each multiple of 5 per cent. or part thereof in excess of 50 per cent. by weight of alcohol.
52 (a)	Wines: still wines not exceeding 20 per cent. of proof spirit.
(b)	Still wines exceeding 20 per cent. but not exceeding 50 per cent. of proof spirit.
(c)	Sparkling wines.
54	Cigarettes.
57	Tobacco, manufactured.
59 (2)	Bags, trunks, attaché cases, hat boxes and suit cases.
257	Leather manufactures, namely: leggings, attaché cases, suit cases, hat boxes, bags, trunks, portmanteaux, holdalls, belts, straps and gun cases, made wholly or chiefly of leather, but not including ladies handbags.
67	Furs—muffs and articles of apparel (except gloves) made from furs.
68	Gloves, except gloves made wholly of rubber, fireman's (fire brigade) gauntlets, anti-gas gloves, and gloves specially constructed for agricultural, industrial and sporting purposes.
110 (d)	Metal furniture, other than bedsteads metal, furniture upholstery and mattress springs. Metal, imported singly or in lengths or coils and metal ice chests.
113 (3)	Vacuum cleaners and floor polishers (electric).
(5)	Lawn mowers and garden rollers.
127	Metal sheets, metal badges, metal name or number-plates, and similar articles:
(a)	Enamelled, except corrugated iron roofing sheets.
(b)	Printed, lithographed or embossed.
(c)	Varnished or lacquered, but not including lacquered tin-plate.
154 (iv)	Mains-operated gram-radios, with automatic record-changers.
(v)	Mains-operated gram-radios, other, and battery-operated gram-radios.
183	Slates for roofing.
190	Candles.
204	Polishes: floor, furniture, leather, metal and similar polishes and dressings, including blacking and shoe dressings, but not french polish.
206	Soap, soap powders and extracts—
(a)	Toilet.
(b)	Soap powder and extracts, other than toilet.
(c)	Other.
238	Perfumery and toilet preparations, including powders, washes, pomatums, cosmetics, pastes, dyes, hair oils, but not including tooth powders, tooth pastes and tooth washes.
269	Furniture, wooden, wicker, cane and grass: and spring mattresses:
(a)	Seagrass and rattan-core and wicker chairs.
(b)	Seagrass and rattan-core and wicker settees.
(c)	Bentwood chairs.
(d)	Spindle chairs.
302 (1)	Ladies' handbags.
(2)	Gold and silver plate, and gold and silver-plated ware, not being church plate.
303	Gramophones, phonographs and needles and records therefor.
304	Jewellery, including imitation jewellery and rolled gold, enamel or gilt jewellery, precious stones and pearls and imitations thereof, cut or polished, and whether mounted or unmounted; completed portions or parts of any article of jewellery, imitation or otherwise; ornamental hat-pins, ornamental hair-pins and ornamental buckles, bangles, necklaces, girdles, muff chains, clasps and similar articles of adornment.
307 (2)	Toys.
308	Tobacconist's wares, including pipes, pouches, pipe covers, pipe stands, pipe cases, smoker's cabinets, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes, tobacco jars, cigar and cigarette cases, ash trays, cigar and cigarette lighters.
310 (d)	Fireworks of all descriptions.
322	Matches:
(a)	Wooden, including match splints.
(b)	Fusees, vestas or wax matches, or other patent lights used as such.

Foreign currency for purchase of goods subject to licence will in future only be made available on production of licence permit.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

EGYPT

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20 September 1941 (page 178) the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 28 July contains a decree dated 2 July which adds dried pulse to the list of prohibited exports.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TARIFF CLASSIFICATIONS

The following decisions regarding the tariff classification of certain goods imported into the United States have been published in the "Weekly Treasury Decisions" of 17 July:—

(1) Paper mill felts, old but capable of being used after shredding in making clothing, are properly dutiable as a wool waste, not specially provided for at the rate of 14 cents per lb. under paragraph 1105 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as modified, rather than under the provision for "wool rags" under the same paragraph.

(2) Wire netting or fencing formed by twisting two wires together into a hexagonal mesh and used as a structural material to form a foundation for stucco is considered "woven" in the trade and should be classified as woven wire fencing or woven wire netting at the appropriate rate of duty under paragraph 397 of the Tariff Act, as modified.

(3) Tubing or sleeving in chief value of cotton and in part of braid, used for insulating purposes, is properly dutiable as an article in part of braid at the rate of 90 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 1529 (*a*) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

In the case of (1) and (3), as these rulings will result in the assessment of duty on such merchandise at a rate higher than that heretofore assessed under a uniform practice, it was to be applied only to such merchandise entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 30 days after publication in the "Weekly Treasury Decisions."

EXPORT OF MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Board of Trade have received copies of notices issued to the Press by the United States Department of State which contain the following information.

General licences have been issued covering exports to the United Kingdom of—

Camelback rubber.
Station, warehouse and factory industrial trucks of any capacity powered by electric storage batteries or gasolene motors; motor trucks and buses powered by diesel or semi-diesel engines; and motor truck and bus diesel and semi-diesel engines.
Derris root, squill, cube root, pyrethrum and rotenone.
Alkyd resins, urea formaldehyde resins and phenol formaldehyde resins.
Acetone.
Acetic acid, acetic aldehyde and formaldehyde.
Methanol.
Butanol.
Butyl acetate.
Ethyl acetate.

The general licence previously issued for the export to the United Kingdom of certain machine tools and allied products (see notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22 May, pages 338-339) has been amended to include only precision instruments for use in the metal-working industries and new general licences have been issued authorising the export to the United Kingdom of machine tools and allied products as follows:—

Machinery for melting or casting.
Machinery for pressing into form.
Machinery for cutting or grinding.
Machinery for welding.
Abrasives and abrasive products.
Plastic moulding machines and presses.
Construction, conveying, mining and quarrying machinery.
Hydraulic pumps.
Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.

The existing general licence covering the export to the United Kingdom of cobalt has been extended to include cobalt salts and compounds.

General licences have been issued for the export to the United Kingdom of the following commodities which became subject to export licence as from 27 August:—

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Aconite leaves and roots.
Colchicum roots and seeds.
Citric acid.
Oxalic acid.

The following forms, conversions and derivatives of material already under export control became subject to export licence as from 27 August, but will be included with other material of the same nature under existing general licences for export to the United Kingdom :—

Electrical machinery and apparatus—
Radio transmitting sets, tubes and parts, in addition to those containing mica subject to export control.
Coal-tar products—
Tricresyl phosphate.
Triphenyl phosphate.
Chemical specialities—
Chromium tanning mixtures.
Phenol-formaldehyde resins :—
Unfabricated in powder, flake or liquid form, sheets, plates, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms.
Urea-formaldehyde resins :—
Unfabricated in powder, flake or liquid form, sheets, plates, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms.
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots—
Pyrethrum or insect flowers, powder, or extract.
Cadmium—
Dross, flue dust, residues, and scrap ; metal ; alloys.

The following commodities have been made subject to export licence as from 9 August :—

Aconite leaves and roots.
Colchicum roots and seeds.
Additional radio transmitting sets, tubes, and parts.
Grinding mills, classifiers, and equipment therefor.
Tricresyl phosphate.
Triphenyl phosphate.
Chromium tanning mixtures.
Citric acid.
Oxalic acid.

IMPORT DUTY ON CANNED CRAB

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a notice issued by the United States Tariff Commission announcing the issue of a Proclamation by the President increasing as from 21 September 1941 the rate of duty on canned crab meat from 15 per cent. to 22½ per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 721 (*a*) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as the result of an investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 336 of the Tariff Act into the differences in costs of production of canned and fresh crab meat in the United States and in the principal competing country.

Statutory and Other Government Notices

POSTAL SECTION

MAILS LOST BY ENEMY ACTION

The Postmaster-General regrets to announce that the undermentioned mails have been lost by enemy action :—

From the United Kingdom	Districts and Approximate Dates of Posting
SURFACE MAILS	
Letters for :—	
Afghanistan, Belgian Congo, China (Province of Yunnan only), French Somali Coast, Portuguese East Africa, Saudi Arabia and Tibet.	London and Home Counties 23 July.
Australia	London 15-18 August. Provinces 14-19 August.
Dutch West Indies and Venezuela (Maracaibo only).	London and Provinces 12-15 August.
Letters and Printed Papers for :—	
Aden, British Somaliland, Burma, Ceylon, India, Kenya, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Rhodesia (North and South), Seychelles, South Africa, South West Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and Zanzibar.	London and Home Counties 25 July.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Contd.*

Printed Papers for :—	
Australia	London 15-18 August. Provinces 14-19 August.
Dutch West Indies	London and Provinces 12-16 August.
Venezuela (Maracaibo only) ...	London and Provinces 24 July-16 August.
Parcels for :—	
Australia and New Zealand (*via* Australia).	London 15-18 August. Provinces 14-18 August.
Burma, India, Rhodesia (North and South) *via* Cape Town, Seychelles and South Africa.	London and Home Counties 25 July.
Ceylon	London 17-25 July. Other parts except Scotland 17-24 July.
Dominican Republic (prepaid for transmission by direct sea service) and Dutch West Indies.	London and Provinces 31 July-18 August.
AIR MAILS	
Correspondence intended for conveyance by surface route to South Africa and thence *via* the Empire Air Service to :—	
Bahrein Island, China, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Iran (Persia), Iraq, New Caledonia, Philippine Islands and Thailand.	London and Provinces 23 July.
Australia, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Kenya, Malaya, New Zealand, North Borneo, Papua, Sarawak, Solomon Islands, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and Zanzibar.	London and Provinces 25 July.

For the United Kingdom

SURFACE MAILS

Letters, Printed Papers and Parcels from :—	
Bermuda	3-6 June.
Burma	7-20 April.

CHRISTMAS MAILS

The Postmaster-General announces that, as it is impracticable owing to war conditions to publish the latest dates of posting for correspondence intended for Christmas delivery at destinations overseas, he would urge the public to post much earlier than in peace time. Christmas greetings, etc., for relatives and friends living in the more distant parts of the Empire should be posted at once.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS 1907 to 1939

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24

Licences of Right

The following Patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on 15 September 1941 :—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject Matter
430416	English Electric Co. Ltd.	Electric motor control systems.
470368	Perry, W. E.	Method and apparatus for controlling the patterns of fabrics.
482202	Reason, R. E., & anr.	Optical scale-reading apparatus.
482262	Kapella Ltd. & anr. ...	Optical scale-reading apparatus.
503100	Laine, N.	Cranes.

The Patent Office.

M. F. Lindley,
Comptroller-General.

Exhibitions and Fairs

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS

1941 28th National Foreign Trade Convention, New York.—6-8 October. Apply to the Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., 26, Beaver Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

1941 Industrial and Commercial Exhibition, Santiago de Chile.—November. Enquiries should be addressed to The Commercial Counsellor, Chilean Embassy, 100, Berkeley Court, Glentworth Street, London, N.W.1.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Contd.*

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1938

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED 22 SEPTEMBER 1941

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of registration
		BRITISH			
Trees	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd. ...	British Foundation Pictures Ltd.	1,677	BR/R. 4464	17 September
This Gypsum Business ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1,678	BR/R. 4465	17 September
Over The Hills	Ditto.	Ditto.	1,508	BR/R. 4466	17 September
Toddlers' Town	Ditto.	B.S. Productions	1,554	BR/R. 4467	17 September
The Pilot Is Safe	N.S.S. Productions Ltd.	Crown Film Unit	780	BR/E. 4483	17 September
Royal Australian Navy ...	Ditto.	Celluloid Despatch Services Ltd....	600	BR/E. 4486	19 September
The Seventh Survivor ...	Anglo-American Film Corp. Ltd.	British National Films Ltd. ...	6,926	BR/E. 4487	19 September
Royal Road	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd. ...	1,002	BR/R. 4488	20 September
New Acres	N.S.S. Productions Ltd.	Shell Refining and Marketing Co. Ltd.	752	BR/E. 4497	20 September
Corvettes	Ditto.	Spectator Short Films Ltd. ...	700	BR/E. 4498	22 September
		FOREIGN			
The Great Swindle ...	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd. ...	Columbia Pictures Corp.	4,844	F. 4468	17 September
She Knew All The Answers...	Ditto	Ditto	7,576	F. 4469	17 September
Female Correspondent ...	Ditto	Ditto	7,348	F. 4470	17 September
International Forum No. 1 ...	Ditto	Ditto	1,340	F. 4471	17 September
Western Wonderland ...	Ditto	Ditto	819	F. 4472	17 September
Community Sing No. 43 ...	Ditto	Ditto	896	F. 4473	17 September
Dutiful But Dumb	Ditto	Ditto	1,510	F. 4474	17 September
The Jungle Archer	Ditto	Ditto	872	F. 4475	17 September
Movie Magic	Ditto	Ditto	899	F. 4476	17 September
Screen Snapshots No. 93 ...	Ditto	Ditto	895	F. 4477	17 September
New York Parade No. 2 ...	Ditto	Ditto	840	F. 4478	17 September
The Glove Affair	Ditto	Ditto	1,505	F. 4479	17 September
A Helping Paw	Ditto	Ditto	624	F. 4480	17 September
Take It Or Leave It No. 3 ...	Ditto	Ditto	1,007	F. 4481	17 September
Take It Or Leave It No. 4 ...	Ditto	Ditto	978	F. 4482	17 September
The Parson Of Panamint ...	Paramount Film Service Ltd. ...	Paramount Pictures Inc. ...	7,594	F. 4484	18 September
The Night of January 16th...	Ditto	Ditto	7,180	F. 4485	18 September
Moon Over Miami	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	8,245	F. 4489	20 September
Carribbean Sentinel	Ditto	Ditto	910	F. 4490	20 September
Spotlight on Indo China ...	Ditto	Ditto	829	F. 4491	20 September
The Miracle of Hydro ...	Ditto	Ditto	893	F. 4492	20 September
A Letter From Cairo ...	Ditto	Ditto	808	F. 4493	20 September
Symphony In Snow	Ditto	Ditto	834	F. 4494	20 September
Training Police Horses ...	Ditto	Ditto	939	F. 4495	20 September
Playing With Neptune ...	Ditto	Ditto	855	F. 4496	20 September

BR/E indicates "for the exhibitors' quota only."
BR/R indicates "for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British Trade:—

ARGENTINA.—British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic (Inc.), Calle Bme. Mitre 441 (6 Piso), Buenos Aires.
British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario (affiliated to the above), c/o British Consulate, Rosario.

BRAZIL.—British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.), Rua Visconde de Inhauma No. 91, 2°, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Telegraphic address: "Chambrit, Riojaneiro.")
(Representatives in London.—Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 14, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.)
British Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo and Southern Brazil, Rua Sao Bento No. 355, 3°, Sao Paulo, Brazil. (Telegraphic address: "Britchamb, Sao Paulo.")

CHILE.—British Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Chile (Ind.), Calle Blanco 853 (Casilla 1676), Valparaiso.
Branches in Concepcion, Talcahuano, and Punta Arenas.

CHINA.—Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hong Kong, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, 27, The Bund, Shanghai.
Amoy British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Boyd & Co., Ltd., Amoy.
Canton British Chamber of Commerce, Shameen, Canton.
Chefoo British Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo.
Chungking British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Barry & Dodwell, Chungking.
Foochow British Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.
Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, The Bund, Hankow.
Harbin British Chamber of Commerce, c/o The Manchurian Co., Ltd., 119 Novotorgovaya St., New Town, Harbin.
Swatow British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Reiss Bradley & Co., Ltd., Swatow.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, 181, Victoria Road, Tientsin.
Tsingtao British Chamber of Commerce, Tsingtao.

EGYPT.—British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 5, Sharia Borsa Guedida, Cairo. 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, P.O. Box No. 65, Port Said.
(Agents in the United Kingdom—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester.)

MEXICO.—Central British Chamber of Commerce, Avenida Madero No. 2, 7-C, Mexico, D.F.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.—British Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands East Indies (Inc.), Batavia, Java.
London Office.—Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

PORTUGAL.—British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.), 4, Rue Victor Cordon, Lisbon. (Telegraphic address: "Britcham, Lisbon.")
Branches.—6, Rua dos Clerigos, Oporto.
13A, rue 5 de Junha, Funchal, Madeira.

SPAIN.—Rambla de los Estudios, 8, Barcelona, and Avenida de Jose Antonio 31, Madrid.
Canary Islands.—Santa Catalina Mole, Puerto de la Luz, P.O. Box 72, Las Palmas.

SWITZERLAND.—British Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland (Inc.) 21 St. Jakobstrasse, Basle.
Branch.—3, Place St. Francois, Lausanne.

TURKEY.—British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.), 1, Istanbu Hani, Istanbul. (Postal address, Boite Postale 1190, Istanbul.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America, 587, Fifth Avenue, 7th Floor, New York City.

URUGUAY.—British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Piedras, 357 (2° Piso), Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue a Journal periodically or an Annual Report, which may be inspected at the Department Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Glenroy Hotel, St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are classified according to trades and are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments

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